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AN ATLAS

of

OLD NEW HAVEN

or

“The Nine Squares”

as shown on

VARIOUS EARLY MAPS

COMPILED BY DEAN B. LYMAN JR.



New Haven

CHAS. W. SCRANTON & CO.

1929

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A N A T L A S

of

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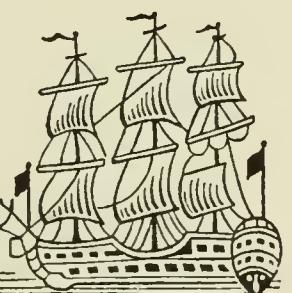
or

“The Nine Squares”

as shown on

V A R I O U S E A R L Y M A P S

COMPILED BY DEAN B. LYMAN JR.



New Haven

CHAS. W. SCRANTON & CO.

1929

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Preface

AS a memorial of the establishment of Chas. W. Scranton & Co. in a building devoted solely to serving the interests and convenience of its clients, and also as an expression of appreciation of the good will of its clients without which the business of the firm could not have grown to its present proportions, this little atlas of ancient New Haven has been prepared and published. Both the publishers and the compiler have tried to make it a publication of genuine interest and value, such as may perhaps justify a lasting pleasure in its possession.

The maps in this atlas are true facsimiles of rare old maps, reproduced by the heliotype process. By this process the original shading, lettering, drawing, and other characteristics of the old maps are faithfully portrayed, even to the delineation of creases, obliterations, and so forth. The great majority of previous reproductions of early New Haven maps have been made by redrawing from the originals and making line-engravings, obviously a much less exact and less satisfactory method. Moreover, no atlas of this kind has been previously published. Henry T. Blake's excellent *Chronicles of New Haven Green* contains a number of good reproductions from old maps, but they show only the Green. Edward E. Atwater's standard book, the *History of the Colony of New Haven* also contains some good reproductions, but not enough to constitute a complete collection. Several of the maps in this atlas have never before been published. Effort has been made to include every map of real significance, and it is believed that no serious omission has been made. The maps are arranged in chronological order. They are nine in number, to which has been added an airplane view of the original Nine Squares in 1929, taken especially for this atlas. The book is therefore unique in several respects.

The reproductions include only the original Nine Squares of New Haven. It is a well-known fact of local history that the town was originally laid out in nine great squares, of which the present Green, then called the market-place or public square, was the central plot. The Nine Squares were bounded by the streets now known as George, York, Grove, and State streets. The only intersecting thoroughfares were those now called Chapel, College, Elm, and Church streets. Not until New Haven was made a city in 1784 was the formal laying out of Orange, Wall, and the other streets now intersecting the Nine Squares begun. With these facts in mind, one may easily identify the notable parts of the present business section of New Haven on the old maps of the Nine Squares. The points of the compass may be figured out from the fact that Church Street runs approximately N.N.E.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made of the kindness of the Yale University Library, the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and the New York Public Library in allowing their manuscripts of rare maps to be used for reproduction. The compiler is indebted for much of the information given in the descriptions of the maps, to *Chronicles of New Haven Green* by Henry T. Blake; *Early New Haven* by Sarah Day Woodward; and *Historical Prints of New Haven, Connecticut* by Anson Phelps Stokes.

Brockett Map of 1641

IT is supposed that the map, or diagram, on the opposite page was first drawn by John Brockett, who is said to have surveyed and laid out the original Nine Squares of New Haven. The map is invaluable as showing where the original settlers of New Haven lived and what land they received in the first division and allotment of property. The inscription on the map is simply "New Haven in 1641," which was the year in which the allotment was probably fully completed.

For years it was thought that no copy of the Brockett Map had come down to posterity, but in 1880 Mr. Joseph Bennett was discovered to be the possessor of one. Had he not been so kind, upon learning the historical value of this map, as to allow a copy to be made of it, the map would have perished from the knowledge of men, for after Mr. Bennett's death, his own copy was destroyed or lost by an unfortunate accident. But a single copy, and by good chance a copy carefully prepared and collated, remained in existence. This was loaned to the Rev. Edward E. Atwater for reproduction as the frontispiece of his *History of the Colony of New Haven*, which he published in 1881. He substituted it, at the last moment and without explanation, for a painstaking but incomplete plan of New Haven in 1641 which he had drawn from a study of the town land records. The single copy that was made from Mr. Bennett's manuscript is now in the possession of Mrs. Sarah Day Woodward of New Haven, whose interesting book entitled *Early New Haven* furnishes us with the above information. Mrs. Woodward's book has just been republished, in March of this year, by The Edward P. Judd Company in an attractive edition designed by Mr. Carl P. Rollins of the Yale University Press. A manuscript copy from President Stiles's copy of the Brown Map of New Haven in 1724 is also in the possession of Mrs. Woodward.

In the reproduction on the opposite page, Church Street runs horizontally and Chapel Street vertically. Thus the location of the new Chas. W. Scranton & Co. building on Church Street near Elm may be easily identified as part of the "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres" shown as first granted to Richard Perry. Joshua Atwater's lot includes the site now occupied by Bingham Hall of Yale University at the corner of College and Chapel streets. In comparing the Brockett Map with the Brown Map, which next follows, it must be noted that on the Brown Map, Church Street runs vertically and Chapel Street horizontally. In 1724 Richard Perry's lot had come into the hands of Abraham and Isaac Dickerman, as shown on the Brown Map. In 1641 Thomas Gregson, for whom Gregson Alley is named, owned the lot at the southwest corner of Church and Chapel streets. This lot may be identified on the Brown Map at the corner where the house is marked "Mr. Grigson, deserted." The little square on the Green in the Brockett Map represents the first meeting-house, built of wood by the New Haven colonists in 1640. This was replaced in 1670 by a new wooden meeting-house, which is shown on the Brown Map.

The reproduction opposite was made from a small line-engraving, signed "F. R. Honey, 1880," which is in the New York Public Library, and is published through the Library's courtesy. Mr. Honey was at one time an instructor in Yale University.

Kerstensteiner Quellen.

<i>Edmund Tapp.</i>	<i>Wid. Baldwin</i>
<i>James Bruden.</i>	<i>An Editor</i>
<i>Peter Bruden</i>	
<i>William Bruden.</i>	<i>Richard Platt</i>
<i>Warren Cotman</i>	<i>Zachariah Whitman</i>

Yorkshire Quarter.

John Johnson.	John E. Biram.
John Henderon.	Abra Bell.
Thomas Higill.	Mrs. Maynes.
Thomas Vale.	Mrs. Comptable.
William Green.	Josiah Hawley.
James & Paul.	
Edward Chapman.	

Edu. Tench.

January 1892

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Mr. Jenkins' Quarter

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Brown Map of 1724

THE original of the map of New Haven made by Joseph Brown in 1724 is believed to be no longer in existence, but President Stiles of Yale College made a copy from it in 1782. The Nine Squares as shown on the opposite page are from a manuscript map in possession of, and reproduced by kind permission of, the Yale University Library. This map is probably a copy from President Stiles's copy. It bears the following inscription in the upper left-hand corner: "Number & position of the buildings in the compact part | of the town of New Haven as taken by M^r Joseph Brown | in the year 1724. Copied from his original plan | April 8th A D 1782 by Ezra Stiles Pres^t Yale College. | The names of the occupants of the houses from M^r | Brown's memory who was born Dec^r 1 1701." In the lower left-hand corner is the notation,

Dwelling Houses occupied A D 1724	
Within the square	73
Without the square	84
Total	157

There is another manuscript map in the Yale University Library which the compiler of this atlas believes to be the copy made by President Stiles in 1782, but this is so badly torn and worn that the map on the opposite page was thought more suitable for reproduction. The torn map bears a partly illegible inscription, as follows: ". . . . Buildings in the compact | of New Haven as taken by | M^r Joseph Brown in the year 1724. Copied | from his Original Plan April 8 1782 by Ezra Stiles. | The names of the Occupants of the Houses from M^r Browns | Memory, who was born Dec^r 1. 1701, so now Æt. 81." If Mr. Brown was born in 1701 and was eighty-one years old at the time of the drawing of the torn map, then the map was drawn in 1782, which year is stated in the inscription on both maps as the date of President Stiles's copy from Joseph Brown's map. The tattered map also bears a notation of the number of dwelling houses occupied in 1724, but the numbers of the houses "within" and "without" the Square are so marked over as to be illegible, while the total clearly reads 152 instead of 157. The vocations of the occupants of the houses are not given.

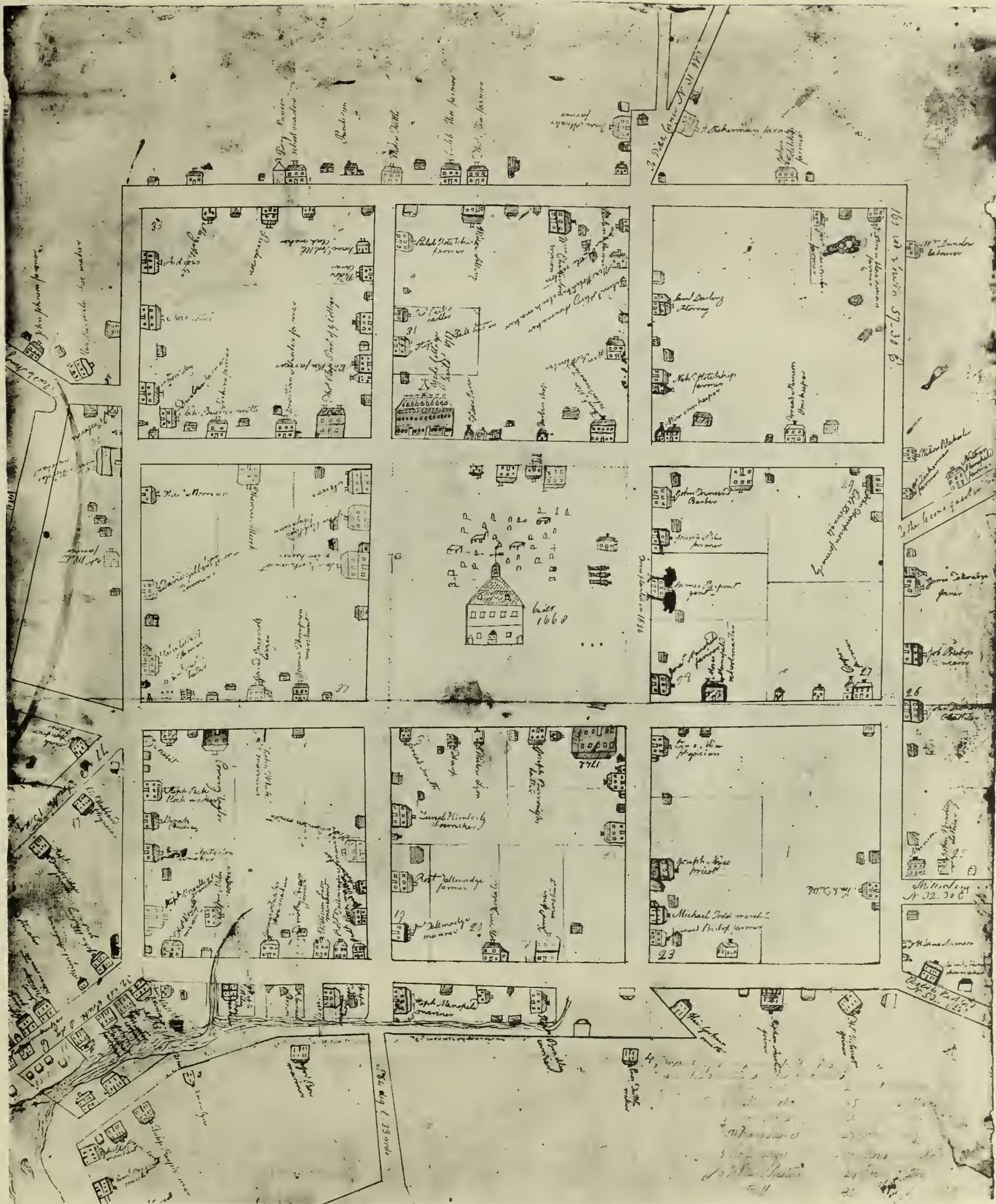
In comparing the map on the opposite page with other maps in this atlas, it must be noted that Church Street runs vertically and Chapel Street horizontally on this map. Diagonally across from the upper right-hand corner of the Green is shown the house of Isaac Dickerman, and it is between his house and Abraham Dickerman's on Church Street that the site of the present new Chas. W. Scranton & Co. building lies. The little square drawn in the center of the Green represents the old meeting-house of the First Church, then the only church in the town. The estimated population of New Haven in 1724 was 1000, the houses numbering about 157. The Wadsworth Map, which directly follows this one, was drawn in 1748 from actual survey, and probably is more reliable in giving the location of buildings.

Wadsworth Map of 1748

THERE are two manuscript versions of the Wadsworth Map in the Yale Library. The inscription on one of them reads simply, "Plan | of | the City of | New Haven | Taken in 1748." This map is possibly the original drawing by James Wadsworth, who drew his map from actual surveys when he was a Senior at Yale College in 1748. The other manuscript in the Yale Library bears the inscription, "Plan of the Town of New Haven with the buildings in 1748, | taken by permission from the original of the hon^{ble} general | Wadsworth of Durham ----- To which are added the | names & professions of the inhabitants of that period; also | the location of lots to many of the first Grantees & their several places | of abode ----- This sheet is respectfully presented to the Connecticut | Academy of Arts & Sciences by their very humble servant | William Lyon | New Haven Jan^y 6, 1807." This appears to be the manuscript from which T. Kensett made the earliest engraving of any New Haven map, yet the Kensett engraving is dated "Jan^y, 1806." The unsigned manuscript is in a better state of preservation than the William Lyon copy, for which reason the reproduction opposite was made from the former. In both maps some of the houses are colored red and others blue, which were popular colors for houses in 1748.

The Kensett engraving bears practically the same inscription as the Lyon copy, including Lyon's dedication to the Connecticut Academy. The Wadsworth Map has also been reproduced in an undated lithograph by L. S. Punderson, published by L. Schierholz, and in a lithograph by C. Currier, published by David R. Brown. In these maps William Lyon's name and dedication are omitted, and in several respects they are not as careful reproductions as the Kensett engraving.

In the reproduction opposite, Church Street runs horizontally and Chapel Street vertically. The site of the present new Chas. W. Scranton & Co. building may hence be identified as approximately where the outhouses to the dwelling house of "Tim. Mix, Physician" are shown on the map. The three cannon on the Green, which may be somewhat difficult to recognize in the drawing, were on the Elm Street side. The church on the Green is the second square wooden meeting-house, which was completed in 1670. It also appears on the Brown and Wyllis maps. The buildings on the upper or College Street side of the Green are, from left to right, the Grammar School, the "Goal" or jail, and the little County House adjoining the first Court House. The original "Yale Colledge Building" is shown at the corner of College and Chapel Streets. This and the Court House were built in 1717. The little building near Elm Street and the three cannon, is the old school-house, which was standing in 1724 but was for some reason omitted by Joseph Brown from his map of that date. As the Wadsworth Map was made from actual surveys, it is doubtless more reliable than the Brown and Wyllis maps. The reproduction in this atlas is made by kind permission of the Yale Library.

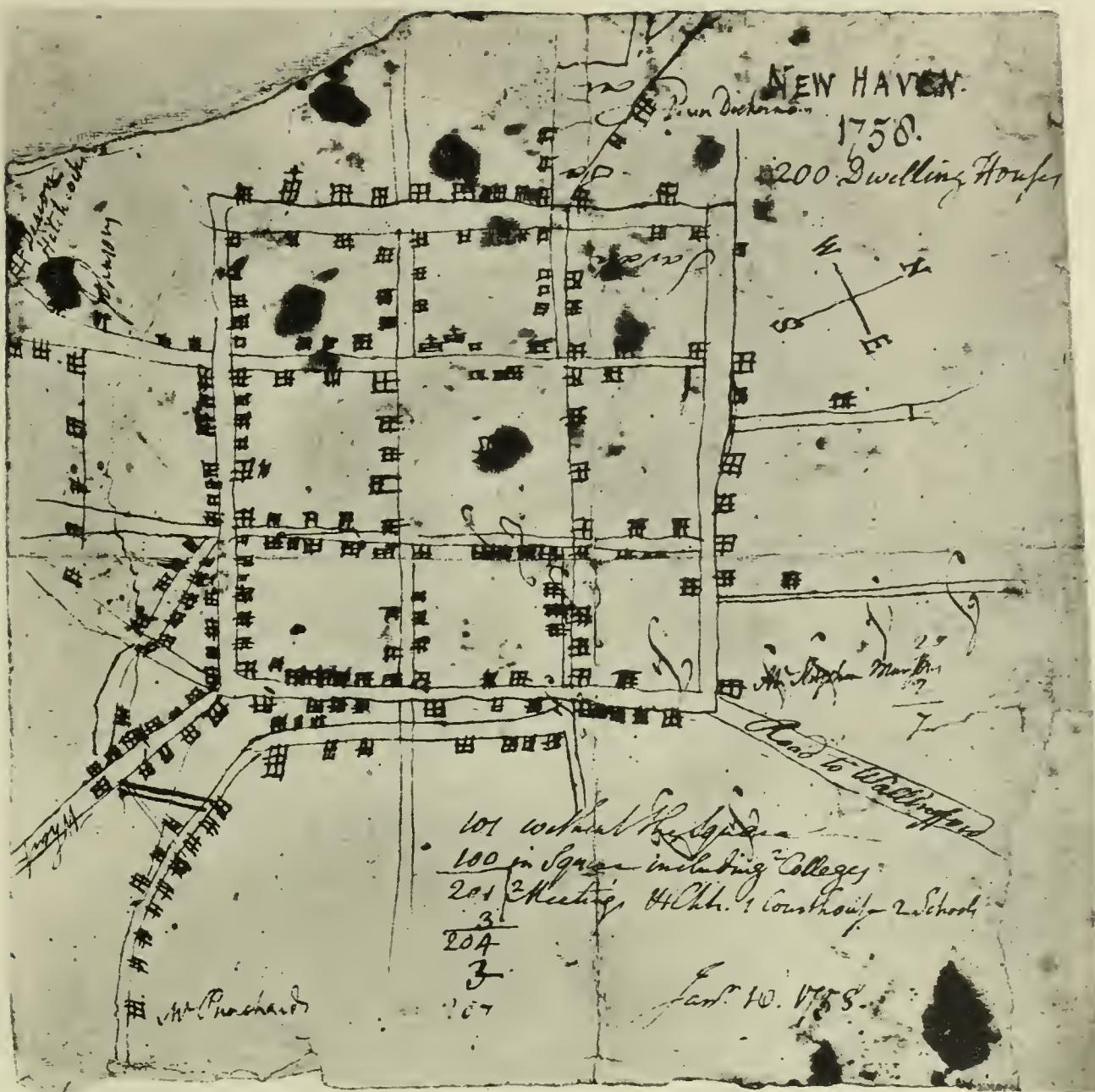


Wyllys Map of 1758

THE slender authority for calling this the Wyllys Map is that the name "George Wyllys" is written on the back of it. The drawing is on a small square piece of paper, the back of which is covered with figuring in pounds, shillings, and pence, through which George Wyllys's name is written. He was a resident of Hartford, the son of Hezekiah Wyllys and the grandson of that George Wyllys who was governor of Connecticut in 1642. Hezekiah Wyllys was secretary of Connecticut from 1712 to 1730, in which latter year, his health failing, his son George was made secretary *pro tempore*. In 1734 George was made secretary of Connecticut, and he held that office for sixty consecutive years thereafter, in spite of the fact that he was a royalist sympathizer during the Revolution. He was town clerk of Hartford from 1730 to his death in 1796. In 1738 he was a captain of militia, and he was a lieutenant-colonel in the French War in 1757. His four years at Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1729, and his periodic visits to New Haven as a member of the Connecticut legislature, which then met alternately in New Haven and Hartford, made him intimately acquainted with this city.

Of course, the fact that George Wyllys's name is written on the back of the map does not necessarily mean that he drew it, but that is the best clue we have to the authorship of the drawing. The compiler of this atlas has carefully compared an authenticated autograph of George Wyllys's signature with the signature on the back of the map, and they are apparently by the same hand.

The reproduction on the opposite page is a facsimile of the whole map in its actual size. The map itself is in the collection of manuscript maps in the Yale University Library, the use of which has kindly been permitted by the Library. It will be noted that the paper on which the map is drawn was scrawled over, as if by an idle hand, with letters *J* or *I*, and in the upper right-hand square of the Nine Squares the name "Sarah" appears. It is impossible to say whether this scribbling was done before or after the map was drawn. The map has an interesting notation on it of the number of dwelling houses in New Haven in 1758. The dark spots on the reproduction show where ink spots appear on the manuscript of the map. As far as is known, this map has never hitherto been reproduced.

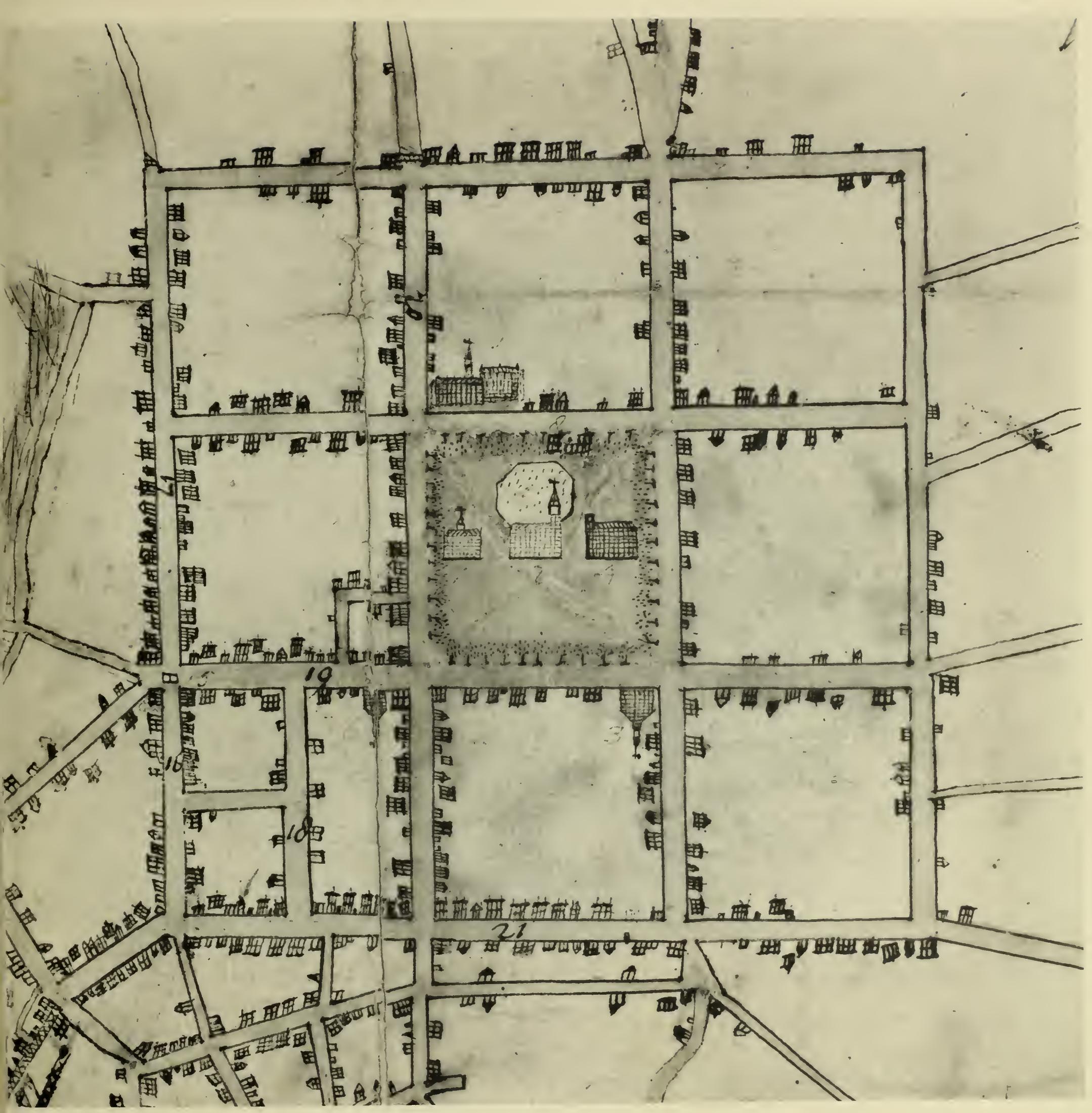


Stiles Map of 1775

THE original drawing of "A Plan of New Haven and Harbour 1775," made by President Stiles of Yale College, is in the collections of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. The reproduction opposite was made from it by kind permission of the Society. President Stiles drew his map in 1775. He evidently had it framed under glass before 1779, the year in which New Haven was invaded by British troops, for painted upon the glass over the map are lines and dots that apparently indicate fortifications of the town. These are all outside the Nine Squares, and have not been reproduced in the map opposite.

On the Stiles Map various streets and buildings are numbered, and a table of references is given. As some of these numbers are now illegible in the original, and hence in the reproduction, those that appear on the reproduction are given with explanations of location where necessary. (1) "The old College, new College & chappel." These stood at the corner of Chapel and College streets. Chapel Street runs vertically and College Street horizontally in the map opposite. "The Old College" is the same building that is shown in the Wadsworth Map. (2) "The first presbyterian meeting house." The denomination of the church was really Congregational, but after the adoption of the famous "Saybrook Platform" the terms *Presbyterian* and *Congregational* were sometimes used interchangeably. This was the "New Brick Meeting House" which, about 1757, replaced the second wooden meeting-house in the center of the Green which is shown in the Brown, Wadsworth, and Wyllis maps. (3) "The second presbyterian meeting house." This was the church of the "White Haven Society," which stood at the corner of Church and Elm streets. It is usually spoken of in New Haven histories as the "Blue Meeting House," because of its color. It was built in 1748, the year in which Wadsworth's map was drawn. (4) "The third presbyterian meeting house." This was the church of the "Fair Haven Society." It is the right-hand building of the three large ones shown on the Green. It was a white wooden building, completed in 1770. (5) "The burying ground." This is shown on the Green to one side of the Brick Meeting House. (6) "The church." This building, near the corner of Church and Chapel streets, was the first Episcopal Church, built in 1752. It was the first house of worship in New Haven to have a steeple, an example which was quickly followed by the others. (7) "The Court house." This is the left-hand building of the three large ones on the Green. It is the same building shown as the "State House" on the Doolittle maps. It was built in 1763 and stood until 1828. (8) "The goal or prison." This is shown on the Green near College Street. Cf. Wadsworth's map. (15) "The Market house." This is shown in the middle of the highway at the corner of George and Church streets. (16) "Brick Street," now part of George Street. (17) "Leather lane," now part of George Street. (18) "Hubbard Street," now known as Crown Street. (19) "Market Street," now known as Church Street. (20) "College Street," now known as Chapel Street. (21) "Queen Street," now known as State Street.

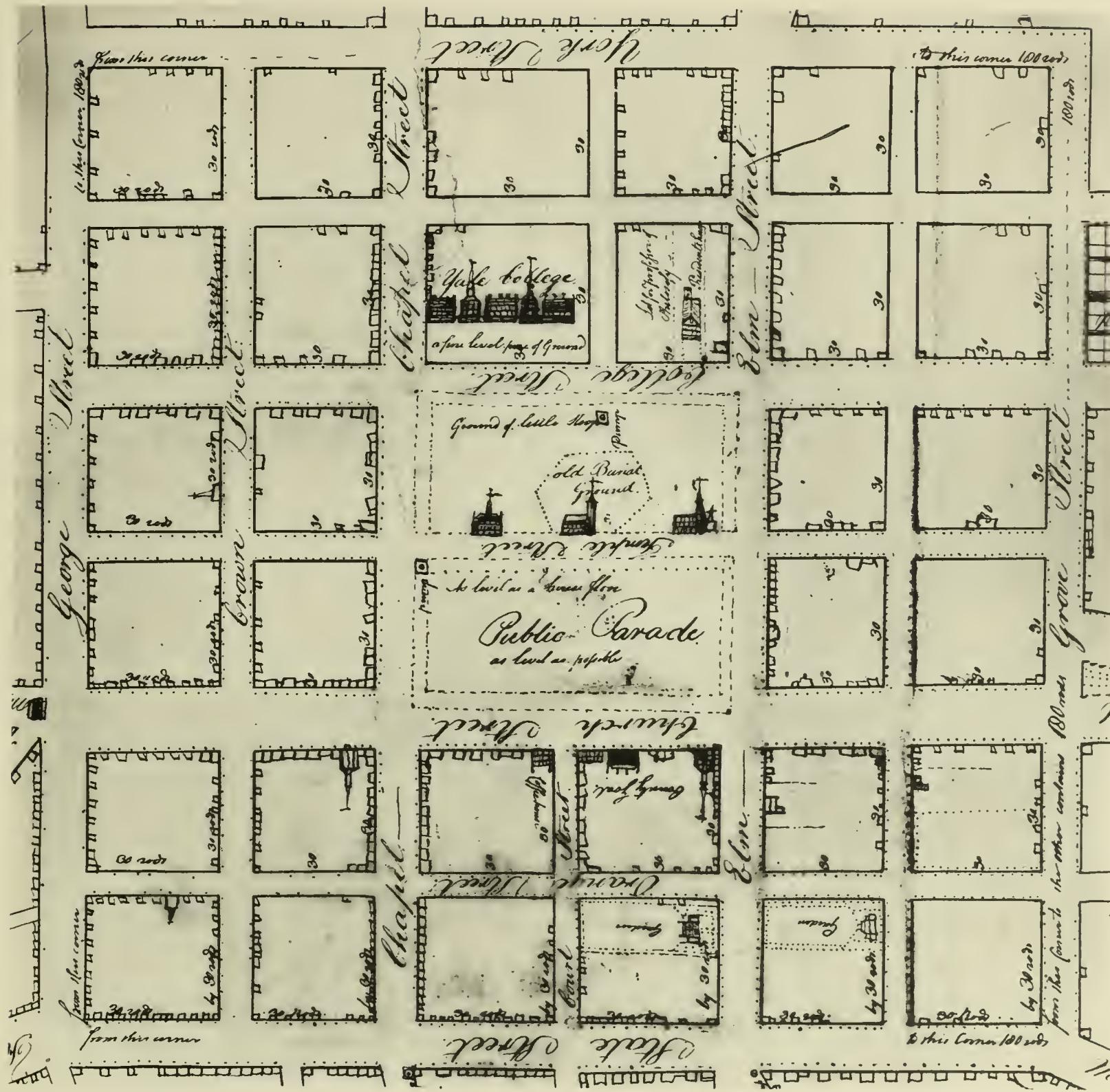
The names which President Stiles gives to the streets were changed to their present names in 1784, in which year the division of the original Nine Squares by intersecting streets was agreed upon and begun.



Anonymous Map of 1802

IN the Yale University Library, through whose courtesy it is reproduced, is a map of New Haven in 1802 which furnishes a valuable link between the Stiles and the Doolittle maps. The name of the cartographer does not appear on the map, and is unknown. This map has been overlooked or ignored by previous publishers of New Haven maps. The inscription in the lower left-hand corner reads as follows: "Plan | of the | City of New Haven | June 6th A Domini 1802." Below the inscription is the partly illegible notation, "Containing 5000 inhabitants & 1000 Buildings. Vesels [sic] of various kind near So | three Colleges. a Chapel & Museum & Kitchen. 50 by 40. A President 6 Tutors professor of phlosophy [sic] & profes [sic] of Divinity. | . . . Students. This City is situated on a plain of about 35 miles round thos. . . . ng grounds 2 rivers on the East & on the West extending near 30 miles, live Oysters in the rivers." The map is done in ink, is not colored, and is in a fairly good state of preservation. The numbers inside the various squares indicate the number of rods from corner to corner.

It will be noted, by comparison with the Stiles Map, that since 1775 all of the original Nine Squares had been intersected by new streets. The single rows of trees surrounding the Green in the Stiles Map had become double rows, represented by dots. Apparently the dots around the other city blocks also represent rows of trees. The growth of Yale College is indicated by the increased number of buildings on the campus. The County Gaol had been removed from the Green and located on Church Street between Court and Elm. The old State House, not to be confused with the marble State House of Doric architecture which is indicated on the Buckingham Map of 1830, was still standing and is also pictured on the Doolittle maps. The three present churches on the Green were built about 1814; hence they appear on the 1824 Doolittle map, but not on this one. Many of the buildings indicated on this map of 1802 are more accurately pictured on the Doolittle maps. The church in the center of the Green on the 1802 map was known as the "Brick Meeting-House," while the one near Elm Street was called the "Fair Haven Meeting-House." The steeple on the latter is erroneously shown at the Elm Street end of the meeting-house. Both these churches were torn down to make way for the new churches shown on the Doolittle Map of 1824.

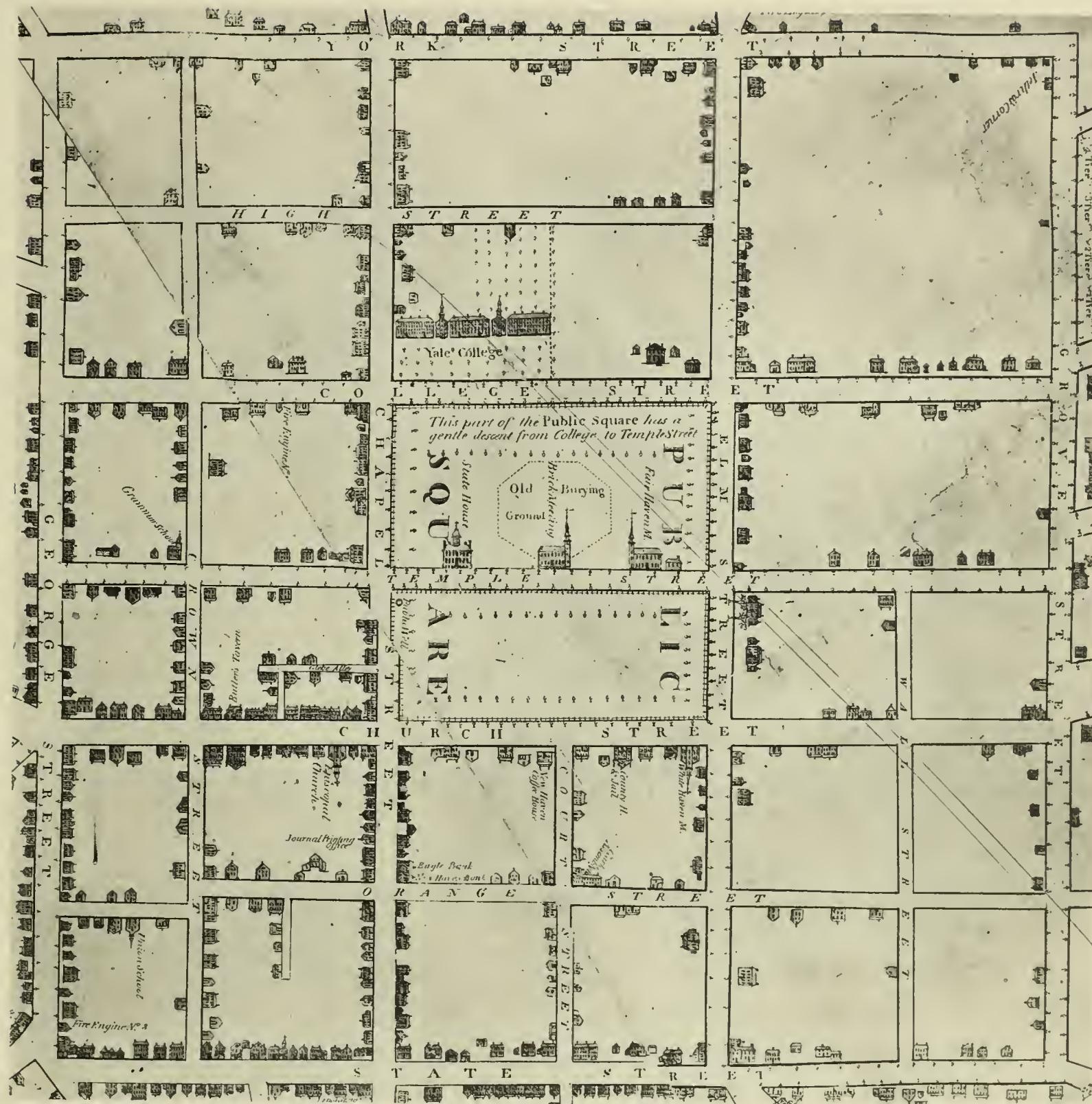


Doolittle Map of 1812

THE Doolittle Map was first published in 1812, then was republished with the necessary corrections in 1817 and 1824. Reproductions from the 1812 and 1824 versions are included in this atlas. The first edition is now exceedingly rare. Fortunately, at a moment when this atlas was about to go to press without a reproduction of it, the Yale University Library received from Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes a gift of most valuable and interesting Yale memorabilia which contained a fine copy of this Doolittle Map. The Library kindly permitted the use of it in the atlas. Dr. Stokes had already reproduced a smaller portion of it in his pamphlet entitled *Historical Prints of New Haven, Connecticut*, published in 1910. The map has not been elsewhere reproduced before this time.

The inscription on the map is as follows: "Plan of New Haven | New Haven Oct^r 28th 1812 | Surveyed & Published by A. Doolittle Engraver New Haven." The map is dedicated to the "Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council," and bears "A Short Geographical Description of New Haven." A notation at the bottom of the map reads, "The Buildings in this Plan are marked differently from what is customary. | Instead of giving the ground-plot it was thought it would be more pleasing to have | the elevation of the Front. In doing this care has been taken, not only to exhibit | the proportions of each building, but likewise the exact number of its doors & windows." The 1817 and 1824 editions bear practically the same inscriptions except for the changed dates. The 1817 edition shows the new churches on the Green, all three of which were built between 1812 and 1815, but of course omits the Methodist Church that is shown in the 1824 edition, as that building was not erected until 1821. In the 1817 edition, as in the 1812 edition opposite this page, Yale's "Old Brick Row" is shown as having but five buildings (*Cf.* 1824 edition on next following page).

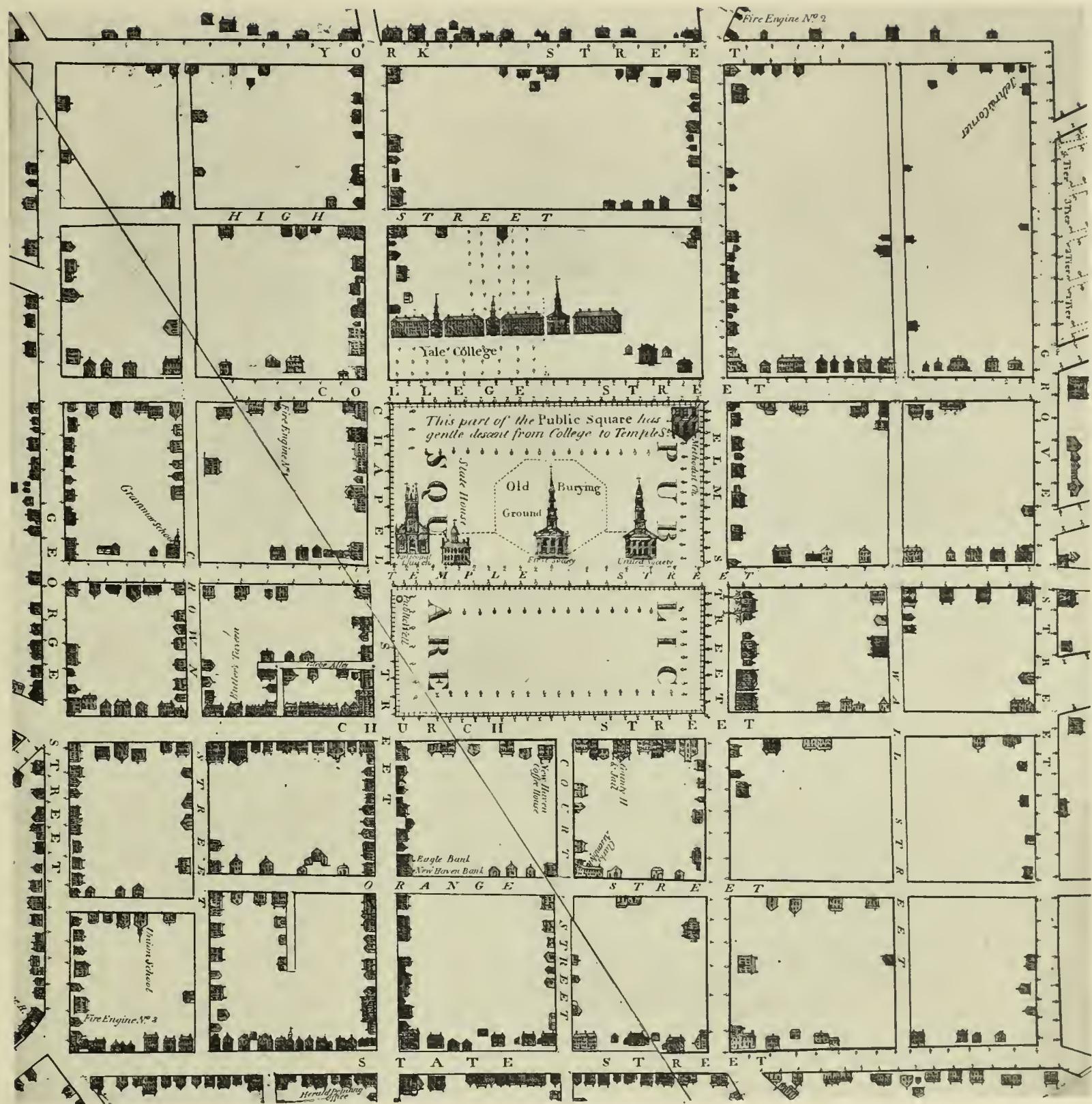
The 1812 edition furnishes some interesting points of comparison with the Stiles Map, the Anonymous Map of 1802, and the Doolittle Map of 1824. The three large buildings on the Green are the same that appear on the Stiles and the 1802 maps, but the Fair Haven Meeting House (near Elm Street) has acquired a steeple, which, in the 1802 Map, is erroneously represented as being on the Elm Street end of the church. The little building near the Fair Haven Meeting House, shown in the Anonymous Map of 1802 and the Doolittle Map of 1812, is the brick schoolhouse built in 1756 and removed about 1815. It should be noted that in the 1802 Map, in the middle and right-hand upper squares, intersecting streets are indicated that do not appear on the Doolittle Map of 1812. As the latter map was made from surveys, it seems that the 1802 Map shows streets that were planned, but had not been cut through at that date. The White Haven Meeting House, or Blue Meeting House, which appears on the Stiles and the 1802 maps, is also shown on the Doolittle Map of 1812 and on that of 1817, but it does not appear on the Doolittle Map of 1824, as it had been torn down before that date.



Doolittle Map of 1824

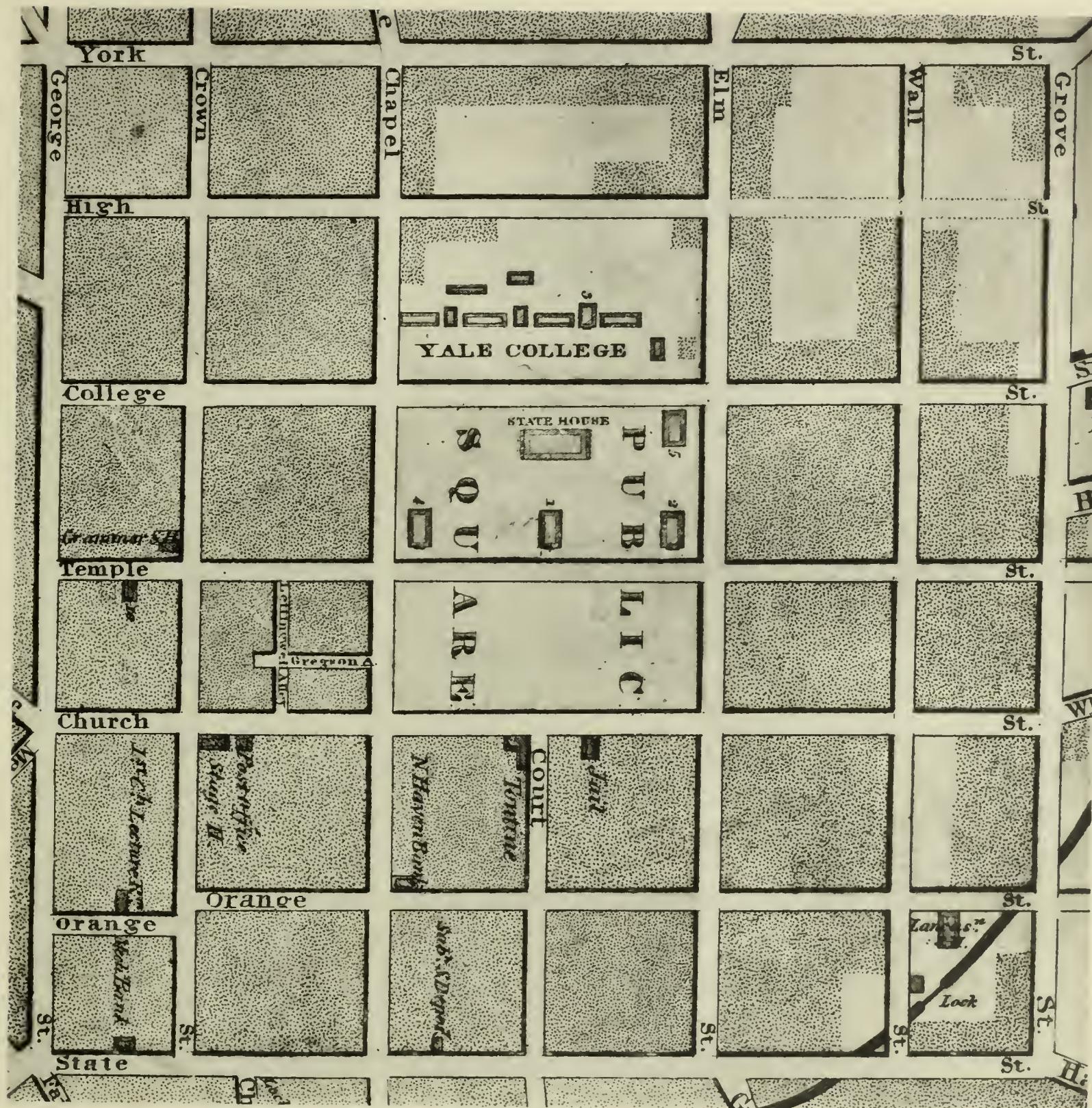
THE fine, clear reproduction of the Doolittle Map of 1824 which appears on the opposite page was obtained in an interesting manner. The original four large copper plates from which the engraved Doolittle maps were made have for a long time been in the possession of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. In the course of years they had become somewhat warped and discolored, so as to be unfit for producing a clear impression. It was felt, however, that reproduction of the map from a fresh impression made from these original plates would have unique value and interest. With the kind permission of the Society, therefore, the plates were sent to experts in the art of restoring such things, a new impression was taken, and the facsimile heliotype on the opposite page was made from this impression. A limited edition of the map, from the refurbished original plates, was also struck off, and these few copies are to be sold at the Historical Society at a moderate price to cover the cost of restoring the plates. We are glad to be able to acknowledge the courtesy of the Society by announcing the availability of this unusual collector's item.

The 1817 Doolittle Map was the first map of New Haven to show the present churches on the Green. Center Church was built partly on the site of the old Brick Meeting House, which was torn down to make room for the new church. The latter was completed in 1814. The Fair Haven Meeting House likewise made way for United Church, which was completed in 1815. Trinity Church, as may be seen in the map opposite, was built near the old State House; it was also completed in 1815. Center Church is the direct descendant of the first New Haven meeting-house that appears on the Brockett Map of New Haven in 1641 and that housed the "Prime Ancient Church" of the colony. Members of the original church of the colony later called their church the "First Society" (*Cf.* map). The builders of the "Blue Meeting House" broke away from the First Society to form the White Haven Society. Later on, this new Society found division in its own ranks, and one party broke away to form the Fair Haven Society. Still later, the two latter Societies came together again under the name of the United Society (*Cf.* map), so that the United Church is lineally descended from the White Haven and Fair Haven societies. Trinity Church has experienced no such divisions, and has occupied but two buildings, the one shown in the Doolittle Map of 1812 and the other in the Doolittle Map of 1824. The Methodist Church, which stood on the Green at the corner of College and Elm streets, was built in 1821 and removed in 1848. The old State House was removed in 1828, as a new one was being built on the Green near College Street.



Buckingham Map of 1830

AFTER the Doolittle Map of 1824, the Nine Squares of New Haven do not occupy a very prominent part in the interest of the maps of the city. There is too much else that must be included. The Buckingham Map, however, which is reproduced on the opposite page, furnishes several connecting links between old and modern New Haven. The title reads, "Map | of the | City of New Haven, | from actual survey, | by | D. W. Buckingham, | County Surveyor | Published by Jocelyn, Darling, & | Co. 1830." The parts of the Nine Squares that were occupied by buildings are indicated by shading. The new State House, a marble building of Doric architecture which is remembered by many present-day New Haveners, is shown on the Green near College Street. It was built in 1828 and removed in 1889. "Leffingwell Alley," which was the beginning of the present Center Street, is shown. The famous Tontine Hotel is indicated at the corner of Church and Court streets, while at the corner of Church and Crown stood the Stage House, conveniently near to the Post Office. Some of the buildings on the map are numbered, and a table of references is given. Those which appear on the reproduction on the opposite page are as follows: (1) "First Church. Congregational." (2) "United Society. Congregational." (3) "Yale College Chapel. Congregational." (4) "Trinity Church. Episcopal." (5) "Methodist Church." (10) "African Church. Congregational." The Methodist Church on the Green was removed in 1848. Cutting the lower right-hand square is shown the old Farmington Canal. This map is reproduced by courtesy of the Yale University Library.

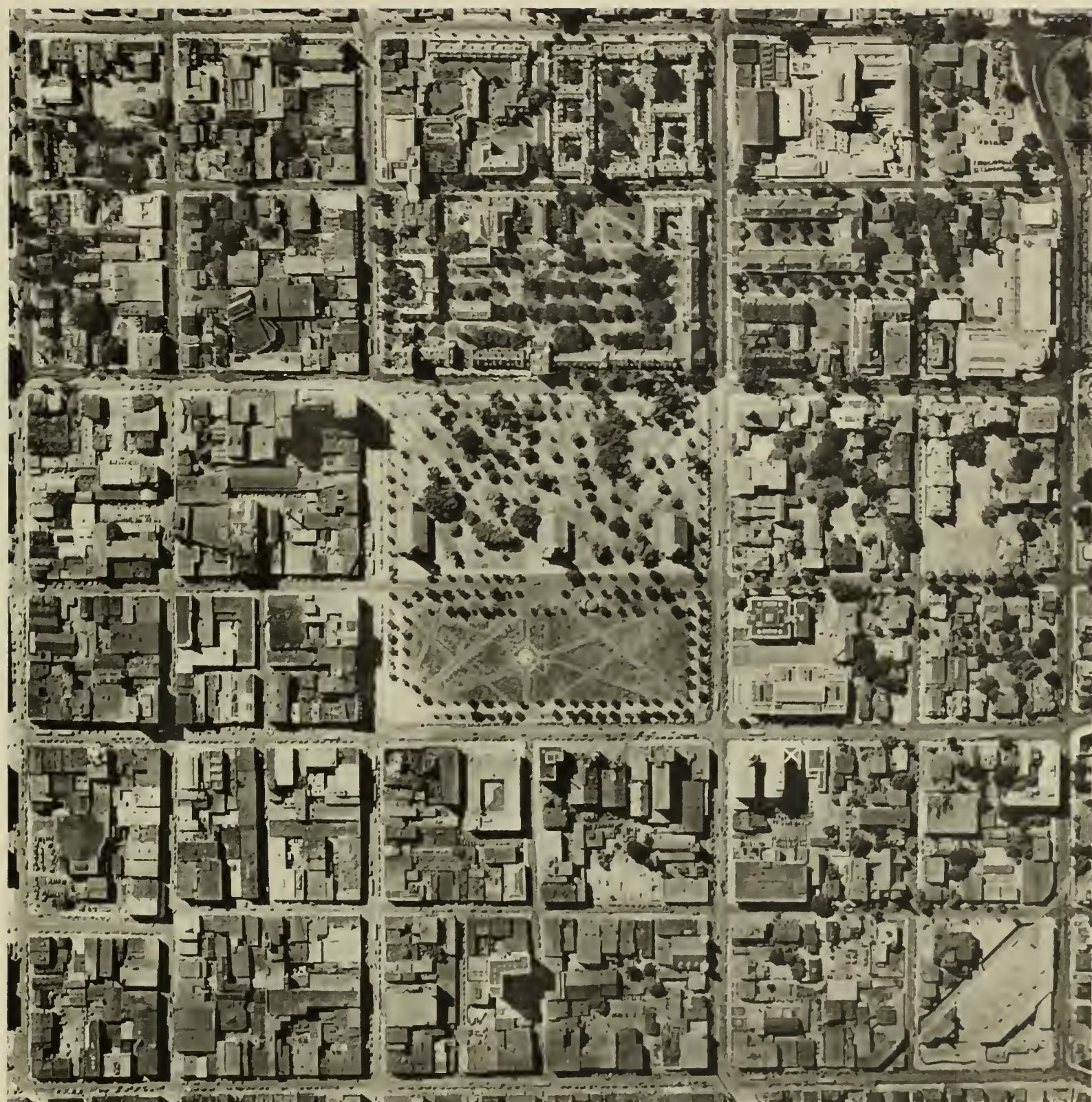


Airplane "Map" of 1929

AS a supplement to the foregoing maps of old-time New Haven, it was thought that an airplane view of present-day New Haven would have much interest as a basis of comparison, and would also be in effect the most accurate and graphic of detail maps that could be made of the Nine Squares as they now appear. Accordingly the view on the opposite page was taken especially for this atlas. This is the only "map" of New Haven which shows the recently completed building of Chas. W. Scranton & Co. on Church Street near Elm, which has been marked on the photograph with a small white cross. The picture was taken by Everett H. Keeler, of Bethany, Conn., on June 24, 1929, from a height of nearly 7,000 feet, and from a point directly over the center of the Nine Squares.

In the reproduction opposite, Church Street runs horizontally and Chapel Street vertically, as in all but one of the preceding maps. On the Green are the three churches that first appear in this atlas on the Doolittle Map of 1824. The State House and the Methodist Church on the Green, and most of the Yale College buildings that are shown on the Buckingham Map of 1830, have disappeared. The Tontine Hotel, the old Post Office, the Stage House, and other old landmarks are gone. One interesting feature of the Buckingham Map is the old Farmington Canal, shown as intersecting the lower right-hand square. The Canal was opened just a century ago. After years of financially unsuccessful operation, it became the roadbed of the old Canal Railroad to Northampton. That railroad was eventually purchased by the New York, New Haven, & Hartford R. R. Co., which still operates a freight line over the same route. The path of this railway is plainly discernible in the airplane view opposite.

The new buildings that appear in the airplane view are far too numerous to mention, but a few of the more notable recent developments may be pointed out. The recent alteration of Grove Street near York is marked by the curving street line in the upper right-hand corner of the view. One may readily identify the Memorial Quadrangle and the partly built Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University. Connecticut Hall, on the "old campus," may be identified on the airplane view, and also on the Stiles, Doolittle, and Buckingham maps. The present marble Post Office occupies the former site of the Tontine Hotel at the corner of Church and Court streets. The new County Court House appears at the northwest corner of Church and Elm streets. At the northeast corner is shown The Union & New Haven Trust Company building, completed last year. Diagonally across from the Hotel Taft at the corner of Chapel and College streets is Bingham Hall of Yale University, also completed last year. But these points and others are perhaps too obvious to need mention here, and each reader will have his own particular interests to guide him in the study of the contrasts that lie before him in this airplane view of the Nine Squares and in the maps which precede it.



*Aerial photograph by Everett H. Keeler, Bethany, Connecticut.
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